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is public testimony of their of the state in which they m agreeably surprised at main number of their named to attend a parliaster, in order, as the writ mathe king, as well conas their benefit." Many ined the most sanguine moccurrence would terwheir honor as to their in this expectation they orely disappointed; for Shajesty's most gracious on that he wanted mowast raise, among their ty thousand marks, half be paid at Midsummer, all at Michaelmas. This and, however, they were ugh they had the ginppointing their own colconsequence was, that lives, children, goods rescized upon.

turn from Normandy, unsuccessful in his atprovinces of Guvenne hich had been wrested from king, and from whence at a Jewish convert, to be orted by the bishop of use of Converts in London aimit any more, the poor ssed Jews were permitcar without any violence their persons, or any opon their property. But self under the necessity ing year in person, to as of the Welsh, a fresh them of eight thousand tat issued, that such as ent should be sent pri-Many of them, incapathe demand with the d, and fearing, from he rigor with which it secretly removed their

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affic and merchandize of ple were unquestionably universal intercourse abroad, still the profits derive from that source afforded them a fund he frequent and immoich had been made dutheir property. Some erefore, be sought aftheir ability to contribute occasions, and to meet nd of sixty thousand evied on them in the he two following years We are therefore inespectable historians, ians were prohibiy by their common and rohibition was ex-

tended to the Jews. This single conside- ! ration, of their being the only usurers in the kingdom, is sufficient to account for their immense wealth. In that capacity their gains were as enormous as their rate of interest was excessive. For they charged more than fifty per cent, and it is said that some poor scholars of Oxford, who had petitioned against their extravagant claims, deemed themselves much relieved by an order to pay only two pence a week for the loan of twenty shillings.

From the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh year of Henry the Third's reign, neitheir records nor historians have furnished any thing very remarkable concerning the state of the Jews. What next occurs, is so extremely outrageous to all sense of decency and reason, that some, perhaps, will scarcely believe the authority of the historians, but consider it to be a calumny on that people, invented by their enemies, to make them appear filthy and impious in the sight of Christians. But let such recollect that at this advanced period of the world, in the metropolis of the most civilized nation on the earth, the infant Jew is taught to spit on the ground, when the name of Jesus is mentioned, and to trample it as it were under his feet, and he will credit the following occurrence, which is equally prophane and indecent, and extracted, lest the omission should be attributed to a blameable partiality.

" At Berkhampstead, in Hertfordshire, there resided a certain rich Jew, who was so bitterly hostile to the blessed author of Christianity, as to cause the image of the Virgin Mary, decently carved and painted, and holding her Son in her bosom, to be placed in a particular part of his garden, which he might continually defile, by casting against it the various filth it contained. Not content himself with offering the image this constant indignity, he commanded his beautiful and faithful wife Flora to do the same, whose delicate feelings so much revolted at the injunction, that she not only refused to be a partner in the indecent act, but secretly removed the fifth from the image, as often as it was covered. For this laudable conduct she was privately strangled by her inhuman husband; who soon after was convicted of the murder, and had the sentence of perpetual imprisonment passed on him; which, at the intercession of Earl Richard, brother to the king, was remitted on payment of 700

In the same year 1276, another misfortune, and of a very degrading nature, happened to this devoted people. When Henry had squandered away all their money on foreigners, which he had drained from his oppressed subjects, and was unable to obtain any more, enraged at the disappointment, he commissioned his brother Rich ard to raise the sum he wanted from the Jews. Proceeding to obey the king's injunction, the earl found that unhappy people in the greatest distress. Being unable to comply with the demand, they came to the desperate resolution of retiring from England, and deputed Elias, one of their senior Rabbies, to acquaint Richard with their real situation, and to assure him, that, were they able to meet the demand, it should be no sooner made than satisfied; should the requisition be persisted in, their utter destruction would be inevitable. With so much feeling and sincerity was this request made, that as he concluded it, a sudden faintness seized the poor old man, from which he was with much difficulty recovered.

Their application for leave to retire from this country was refused with as much gentleness as possible. The Earl, prudently considering that their removal would be extremely injurious to the revenues of his brother, and sensible that a small portion of their property was better than the loss of the whole, pretended to be their friend. He assured them that the king, his brother, was a loving prince, and desirous at all times to oblige them. In their present solicitation, however, he must painfully place a negation; because the king of France had recently published a severe edict agait it all Jews; and as no other Christian country could receive them, were they to seave England they would unavoidably meet with difficulties which would greatly afflict the king and injure their own welfare. Thus soothed, they raised what money they could, which for the present satisfied the king and left them for a year unmolested by further rates and impositions. Notwithstanding their reiterated declarations of real poverty, and Henry's strong professions of regard, twelve months had scarcely elapsed, before this loving prince called upon them again for pecuniary assistance. Presuming to remonstrate against a demand made in violation of the most solemn assurances of forbearance, and to urge their renewed petition of leave to retire from his government, they were answered by the following royal declaration, which, as it is so singular in its construction, and so faithful an exposition of the sentiments and conduct of arbitrary monarchs, may be pardonably admitted into this Epitome of Jewish History.

" It is no marvel if I covet money; it is an horrible thing to imagine the debts wherein I am held bound. By the hand of God, they amount to the sum of two hundred thousand marks; and if I should say three, I should not exceed the bounds of

truth. I am deceived on every side. I am | Mr. Scott. Mr. Crook, who is well aca maimed and an abridged king; yea, now but half a king. For having made a certain estimate of the expenses of my rents, the sum of the annual rent of Edward, my son, amounts to 15,000 marks. There is therefore a necessity for me to hear of the money gotten from what place soever, or from whomsoever, or by what means so-

Therefore, as Mr. Prynne continues to express it, being made mother Titus, or Vespasian, he sold the Jews for some years to Earl Richard; that those whom the king.

had excoriated, the brother might viscerate. This degrading and tyrannical procedure, of making them slaves in a Christian country, and to a people who had received through them the most important priviles ges, naturally excited among the Jews a general consternation, and made them apprehensive that their new master would reimburse himself with interest from their stock, but contrary however to their expectations he adopted a different conduct, and proved himself to be a skilful as well as prudent manager. For knowing their poverty to be unaffected, he treated them with more humanity than they had hitherto experienced; considering, the historian observes, that if he pulled off their skins, their fleeces would discontinue to grow.

Notwithstanding their property was thus tenderly regarded, the persons of several Jews were sacrificed at this time on a charge of crucifying a child at Lincoln. Rapin, indeed, deems it a detestable calumny, and the Jews themselves deny it, and all other acts attributed to them of a similar kind. But as there are on record, the king's commission for the trial, and the warrant to sell the goods of those who were found guilty, we must admit the fact, although it does outrage to every sensation of humanity and religion. The legend from whence this inhuman occurrence is extracted runs nearly in the following words : " At Lincoln, a child, called Hugo, was fattened for ten days with white bread and milk, and almost all the Jews in England were invited to the crucifixion. Afterwards, when it came to be buried, the earth cast it up again, and would not retain it in her bowels. It was then thrown into a well, where it was found by the child's own mother, who prosecuted several Jews, and had them hanged for it; and delivered the body to the canons of Lincoln to make a martyr of."

The particular honors which were paid to this infant are not now indeed to be traced, but it is the opinion of a very good judge of antiquity and all other parts of polite learning, that his tomb is Lincoln Cathedral was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell's infuriated soldiery, in their intemperate zeal to remove every pretended cause of idolatry and superstation.

(To be continued.)

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Abstract of the Twenty-third Report of the London Missionary Society.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

From the last letter received from the Missionaries, dated September 6, 1815, it appears that the number of those who have entered their names, at Eineo, as professed disciples of Christ, amounts to 362, and the scholars to 600 or 700; among whom are many persons of consequence : many more requested admission, but the teachers were waiting for elementary books, which have since been supplied.

Some of the Chiefs in Otaheite, observing the rapid increase of the " Bure Atua," or " Praying People," as the converts are there called; and conceiving, from the present of a book made by the king to his laughter, that he intended to educate her as a Christian, and that probably in process of time idolatry would be utterly overthrown; formed a resolution, by one sudden blow, to destroy the rising sect. To effect this, several of the idolatrous chiefs, who had been previously rivals and enemies to one another, concurred in a plan to fall on the new converts in the night of July 7, (1815.) and to exterminate them altogether. But some of the parties having been rather dilatory, and secret information having happily been given to the people whose ruin was intended, they were enabled to get on board their canoes, and sail for Eimeo, where they safely arrived the next morning.

The disappointed chiefs, reproaching each other for neglect, and calling to mind their ancient animosities, fell on one another with fury. Many, especially of those who first concerted the mischief, were killed, and a large portion of their country was laid waste. The question of religion was lost sight of; and the party feuds of former times were revived; and those who thought themselves in danger, withdrew to Eimeo. The king, who was then at that island, sent repeated messages of a pacific nature to the conquering party, who assured him that they had no quarrel with him, but that they had not yet settled their old differences.

The king has been fully restored to his forum r sovereignty.

The brethren repeat their tarnest detires for a reinforcement of their numbers, especially as they had been deprived by death of one of their most useful members,

quainted with the language and customs of the people, and has for some years past resided at Port Jackson, has, with his family, removed to Eimeo.

Their work will also be facilitated by the recention of the books printed for their use at Port Jackson; and by the addition of eight laborers, who, together with their wives, have been sent out to assist them. A printing-press has also been forwarded, which one of the Missionaries is qualified to use; so that the Scriptures which they have translated, Tracts, and school-books, will be printed, as occasions require.

The Directors cannot refrain from inviting all their brethren of this Society to units with them in grateful admiration of the grace of God, so eminently displayed in the Otaheitan Mission. When the hopes of all were nearly exhausted, then it pleased God to evince that the excellency of the power by which the change was effected was solely divine : then it was, that, in the district where the missionaries resided, the principal priest openly renounced heathenism, publicly committed his idol to the slames, and united himself to our Christian friends: others followed his example, both in Eimeo and Otaheite: Morais were destroyed, the altars overthrown, and the materials employed to dress their ordinary food, of which different classes and both sexes partook, at one common meal; thus practically renouncing their ancient and established customs.

It is stated in the Sydney Gazette, that " the number of candidates for Christianity exceeds 1000; and that idolatry has received a universal shock, and totters from its foundation, throughout all the islands. Some of the opposing chiefs, with the priests and their followers, endeavor to prop up the rotten fabric, but their efforts tend to the acceleration of its fall."

CHINA.

The obstacles, which impede the full and free diffusion of revealed truth in Chinashave lately been increased by the unsettled state of political affairs in that country, and the jealousy entertained of all religious efforts.

The letters received during the last year, detail various and new difficulties with which Mr. Morrison has had to contend. He has however commenced new and large editions of the Chinese New Testament, both in octavo and duodecime, which will probably be executed at Malacca rather than at Canton. Mr. M. is enabled to print his duodecimo Testament at the cost of only about two shillings and six pence each. He has translated the whole of Genesis, and a great part of the Psalms, as was mentioned in our last Report

To the Embassy lately sent by the British government to the Court of Pekin, Mr. Morrison's attainments as a linguist recommended him as one of the interpreters to his Excellency Lord Amherst. He embarked for that purpose in the month of July last, on board the Alceste frigate.

By our American brethren, through the good offices of Mr. Bethune of New-York, and Mr. Ralston of Philadelphia, the sum of 400l. sterling was collected, in aid of translating the Scriptures into the Chinese, and transmitted to Canton. Closely connected with this Mission is that at MALACCA.

Mr. Milne informs us, that the wishes of Mr. Morrison, of himself, and of the Society respecting the formation of a settlement for the Extra Ganges Mission, have been in a good measure accomplished.

In the month of January, 1816, Mr. Milne paid a visit to Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, when he waited on the Governor and the Members of the Council, who received him graciously, and readily granted him a piece of land at Malacca, on which to build a Missionary house and other needful buildings. Malacca has since been restored to the Dutch government, which appears to be equally friendly to the object. The expense of the erections, which will be considerable, will be defrayed, partly by the Society, and partly by subscriptions raised in the Eastern Countries.

The Chinese scholars, under the care of Mr. Milne, had increased to 70. Mr. Thomsen had commenced a day school, and an evening school for the instruction of the Malays. These have been retarded by the temporary suspension of Mr. Thomsen's labors, who was induced, on account of the threatening illness of Mrs. Thomsen, and by the strong recommendation of the physicians, to take a voyage with her to Batavia. Her disorder not abating, she was advised to remove to the Cape, or to England. We are concerned to state, that she died on the voyage; but Mr. Thomsen, who returned to England for a short time, has again taken his departure to Malacca, there to resume his labors in behalf of the Malays.

In addition to Mr. Medhurst, who went out last year to assist Mr. Milne, Mr. Slater, a student from Gosport, is appointed to the same station, and has just sailed with Mr. Thomsen.

Mr. Milne continues to prosecute his translation of the Scriptures into the Chinese language; and to publish his Monthly Chinese Magazine, which contains information combined with entertainment, and seems to promise great usefulness to the Chinese people dispersed among the numerous and populous islands of the Eastern Sea. It is read with avidity by them. INSULAR INDIA.

Java.-Mr. Supper, besides his former labors in the Dutch church, in which he is now succeeded by a minister from Holhand, holes meetings, twice a week, for prayer and expounding the Scriptures, as well as a monthly Missionary exercise, attended chiefly by the Portuguese and Malays. An auxillary Missionary Society has been formed, in aid of the Netherland Missionary Society. Mr. Supper's activity in distributing the Chinese Scriptures, has proved very beneficial. He has conversed with individuals, who, having read them, were induced to tear down from the walls of their houses those painted poper idols to which they had been accustomed to pay religious honors. Mr. Supper's sphere of usefulness is enlarged by his being appointed Minister of the Malay Church; so was he has not only an opportunity of preaching to a great number of much neglected nominal Christians, Malay and Portuguese, but to Chinese and Mahomedans.

Samarang.—Of Mr. Bruckner's services the Society is deprived, by his transferring them to the Baptist Missionary Society; to whom he offered them before he had apprised the Directors of any change in his sentiments.

Amboyna .- Mr. Kam's stated congregation is nearly doubled; and when he preaches in the Malay language, the people are so anxious to hear him, that they come to church an hour or more before the time of service, to secure places; and, at the Missionary prayer meeting, the church, which will contain 1000 persons, is full. The attention of the people to religious instruction appears to have been increased by very alarming earthquakes; and an obstacle to his usefulness has been removed by the readiness with which many of the masters now permit their slaves to attend worship-a privilege formerly much restricted; "but now," says Mr. K. " many of the masters request me to instruct their slaves, having found, by experience, that the instructed are more faithful and diligent than the ignorant." Mr. Kam has paid a visit to the island of Banda, about 125 miles south-east of Amboyna. He preached repeatedly, and there was a general disposition to hear. We trust that the Dutch Missionary Society will use its best endeavors to supply all their colonies of the east with faithful ministers of the Gospel; for it is said that there are 20 or 30 thousand natives bearing the Christian name, who are as sheep without a shepherd. Mr. Kam is obliged to procure, with much labor and expense, written copies of his Sermons and Tracts for distribution : but the Directors have just sent him a printing-press and types; they have also printed in London several thousands of Extracts from the Scriptures, in the Malay tongue, for Java, Amboyna, and other countries in the east; and they rejoice in the prospect of a large supply of the whole New-Testament in that language, now printing by the British and Foreign Bible Society, being soon forwarded to Amboyna and other of the Molucca Islands: for such is the desire of many of their inhabitants for the Scriptures, that they would part with any thing they possess to obtain a single copy. Mr. Kam reports, that the Auxiliary BibleSociety in Amboyna is in a flourishing state, and that their subscriptions amounted to 4000 dollars.

Ceylon .- Mr. Ehrhart has been removed by government from Matura to Cultura; where he preaches, alternately, in the Dutch and Cingalese languages. He has also established a school, in which, by the help of under-masters, children are instructed in the English, Dutch, and Cingalese tongues. Mr. Read preaches twice a week in Dutch, and keeps a day-school.

CONTINENTAL INDIA. The brethren who sailed in the Moira, about a year ago, to strengthen the several stations in India, arrived safely at Madras on the 26th of Aug. 1816. Mr. Townley and Mr. Keith proceeded immediately, in the same vessel, to Calcutta, where they

arrived the 7th of Sept. in perfect health. Chinsurah .- Mr. May, in his last letter, states that the number of schools under his care amounted to thirty, in which there are more than 2600 children under instruction. Mr. Pearson has been sent out to Mr. May's assistance; and he has been joined by an European, approved by Mr. Townley and himself.

Ganjam.-The proceedings of Mr. Lee at Ganjam have been much interrupted by the ravages of a fatal fever, which prevailed there for a considerable time; by which the schools were broken up, the congregation dispersed, and many of the native inquirers removed by death. In the course of a month, about 700 persons fell victims to its rage. Mr. Lee, by the advice of his medical friends, embarked for Madras, from whence he wrote in Sept. last, when both Mrs. Lee and himself were seriously ill; so that it was feared a voyage to England must be tried, as the last resource for the recovery of their health. Mr. Lee, however, unwilling to quit the scene of his labors, resolved to proceed to Berhampore, about twenty miles from Ganjam; and there abide, if his health would permit, in order to form schools among the native, and to render it a branch of the Ganjam mission. Mr. Lee, being at Madras when the Moira arrived, had an opportunity of meeting with Mr. Mead and Mr. Render. whose intention was to settle in Travancore, as successors to Mr. Ringletaube, who had left that station without giving time for the Directors to supply his place. Some circumstances preventing them from proceeding to that destination, Mr. Render was to assist Mr. Lee at Berhampore, and Mr. Mead remained in Madras.

Madras .- Of the safe arrival of Messrs. Knill, Reeve, Mead, and Render, at Madras, we have received the agreable information. Mr. Loveless's FreeSchool flourishes: he had 128 scholars, with the prospert of further increase. Schools, he says, must be a principal object regarded by Missioneries in India. Mr. Knill, will as proposed, continue at Madras, as the assistant of Mr. Loveless.

Vizagapatam .- Mr. Pritchett having procured a better situation in the town for the School, the number of children is considerably increased, and a far greater number of persons attend the preaching of the Gospel. In September 1815, Mr. Dawson joined the Mission at Vizagapatam, to the great joy of Mr. Pritchett, who much needed his assistance; Mr. Gordon having been so afflicted with a liver complaint, as to oblige him to take repeated voyages for

the recovery of his health. Belhary.—Numbers of the Heathen call on the Missionaries, to make inquiry about " this new way;" and some of them appear to have received serious impressions but the fear of losing caste and encountering the angry opposition of their friends, too frequently keeps them in a painful state of hesitation. Four native Schools centinue to prosper; and the divine truths which the children read and commit to memory, have begun to produce some happy effects. Several more Schools in the neighboring villages are in contemplation. Much good has been done among the Military of the 84th regiment. They have contributed, together with other pious soldiers of the 69th regiment, the sum of 431.; besides a donation of 41. to the Tract Society, whose publications have been highly useful, and particularly acceptable to the sick soldiers, of whom there are, at times, considerable numbers in the hospital. The Misssionaries have completed a third Catechism, and a large tract of Scripture extracts, which they transcribe for the use of their pupils; but they carnestly long that their trying labors in this respect may be abridged by the use of a Press, which they trust that the Authorities in India will grant them. They are also proceeding in the great work of translating the Scriptures into the Canaara language; but, through the illness of their Moonshee, they have

Surat .- The brethren have commenced two Schools, in one of which many of the natives are learning the English tongue: the other is for the English and half-caste boys. Mrs. Fyvie also has commenced a School for English and half-caste females. Every Sunday morning the brethren preuch to the soldiers; and, in the evening, in their own house, to all who are disposed to hear. Besides the city of Surat, the Missionaries have their eye on two places north of it; Baroach on the Narbuddah, and Cambay at the upper end of the gulf : each of these places requires two Missionaries at least. The Directors have just dispatched, on board the Asia for Bombay Mr. Donaldson, one of their students at Gosport (with Mrs. D ) and hope ere long to augment the number of laborers in this important station.

not been able to make the progress which

they desire.

Mauritius .- Mr. Le Brun's Schools have succeeded beyond expectation. Governor Farquhar, not only countenances Mr. Le Brun, but has been pleased to address a letter to the Directors, from which they will take the liberty of making a short extract :

"It is with great pleasure I now communicate to you the flourishing state of the Schools established here by Mr. Le Brun. This indefatigable Missionary has succeeded in the difficult task of inducing the free colored population of Port Louis to send their children for instruction, not only in the elementary parts of education, but also in the doctrines of the Christian Religion: and this he has effected, notwithstanding the indifference, not to say opposition, which was to be expected in a colony, and in a class of population, where religious principles were destroyed by the Revolution, and the profession of them treated as hypocritical and contemptible. On this account Mr. Le Brun deserves the greater credit: he has shocked no man's opinions or prejudices; but holding the noiseless tenor of his way, persevered in the meritorious course, until the number of his scholars has become too great for one man, however zealous and assiduous, to attend to. I trust, therefore, you will excuse me in soliciting the attention of the Directors to an increase of the means of affording education to the numerous poor of this colony."

His Excellency has done more than offer this advice : he has placed at the disposal of Mr. Le Brun a spacious building, well adapted to the purpose of education. The Directors are looking out for a suitable helper for Mr. Le Brun; one who is acquainted with the French tongue.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA.

From the Religious Intelligencer. Extract of a Letter from Mrs. Richards, wife of the Rev. Mr. Richards, one of the American Missionaries in India, to ber friends in Connecticut, dated Butticotta, Feb. 26, 1817.

The Bramins come here frequently One is now sitting in our room and Mr Richards, is talking with him. I have just asked him how many temples there are in the parish of Batticotta, and he says there are 12; and the people are building another, which is about half a mile frum us. He says also that two Brahmins reside at each temple. A Brahmin who came to see us last week confessed that there is but one I nish, French, and German languages, were

God, and that it was wrong for the people to worship images. This is saying a great deal; and had our interpreter been here, Mr. R. would have said much to him. He said he was very glad that we had come to live here, and offered to assist us in getting Malabar (or Tamul) schoolmasters; and requested Mr. R. to take his son of about 14 years old into our family, that he might learn English. All the Brahmins seem very friendly; but what their feelings are in reality, we cannot yet ascertain. I have a little daughter of one of the head men in the parish with me who is learning to sew, and to read and speak English. They are preparing her to be the wife of a little Moodalier in Jaffnapatam, who talks and reads both English and Tamul fluently, and yet he is but six years old, & the girl is five.

It is customary for the people here to provide partners for their children even when they are infants. Almost every woman, excepting those of the very lowest rank, is kept confined at home; and it is said there is not a Malabar female in the whole district of Jaffna, except at Jaffnapatam, that can read or write. I have not been able to walk out since we came here, and of course have not seen any of the women except those who carry burdens and work in the field; but I have requested their husbands to let them come and see me; but they say, "This is not their custom-they do not allow them to go abroad." Sometimes I reason with them on the impropriety of making prisoners of their wives; but they say it must be so in this country. I ask them if they would like to have me learn their daughters to read when I shall have learnt the language myself; but they answer ne-it will do them no good, and they must stay at home to work. But after all I do indulge a strong hope that their prejudices will be conquered before long. And as soon as I am able to walk abroad, I shall make an attempt to see and converse with the women, but perhaps I shall not succeed.

March 6. Mr. R. spent about two hours yesterday in conversing with a Brahmin who came to see us. He manifested much ingenuity in defending his religion and made many serious enquiries about our own, and amongst other things asked what form our God was of? When he went away he asked us to lend him a Tamul Testament. But we were obliged to tell him that we had but one, and that was for our servants; but we invited him to come here and read it. It is almost impossible to obtain a Tamul Testament. And a Bible is quite out of the question in Ceylon. You have heard much of the "Ceylon Christians," and I hope there are a few who are Christians indeed. Had Dr. Buchannan stayed longer in Jaffna, his information would probably have been more correct. Besides the Roman Catholics, and a very few Protestants, there are none who are willing to own the name of Christians. It is true, that under the Dutch government, many were baputzed, and of course recorded Christians; but most of those now living will deny that they ever were baptized. Many persons now in Batticotta remember that the Dutch clergymen once preached in this church; but we know not what they preached and we cannot learn that they left one follower either of Christ or themselves in the whole district of Jaffna. Batticotta is said to be one of the best and most populons parishes in the district. The people around us are very numeous and have not that appearance of poverty which we see in most other places; but they are all given to idolatry. Mr. R. has said much to them of late, as our servants have become tolerably good interpreters. One of our near neighbors requested Mr. R. yesterday not to ask him any more questions about his religion, for he could not defend it, yet he believed in it because it was the custom of the country so to do. Many of them say that the people here will all believe in Christianity soon. But they know not that the power of God alone can effect this change

A Brahmin who was in here the other day, after asking many questions about our religion, took the servant into another room, and asked him if his master would not be angry at his asking so many questions. But the servant, who was himself a heathen, told him " no," his master " had not such a bad nature as the heathens have." So he came back and talked a while longer. The people bring us in many little presents as tokens of their affections and respect; such as a few fish, eggs, limes, oranges and other fruit, and sometimes a teacup full of milk. We hope that their friendship to us will prove to be of advantage to their own souls.

## DOMESTIC.

## SAVANNAH TRACT SOCIETY.

From the Christian Heralds

From the Annual Report of that Institution it appears that during the past year, the first of its existence, the Board of Managers have distributed upwards of thirty two thousand Tracts.

"Beside the provision of Tracts in the English language, the Board thought it expedient to procure some thousands of copies in the French, Spanish, and German languages. These have been sent to German settlements in this state, and South Carolina, to the Floridas, and to New-Orleans. From individuals, to whose care were committed parcels of Tracts in the above languages and in the English, they have received the pleasing information that those to whom they were given expressed their thanks for them. Of the Tracis committed to the care of the President, for New-Orleans, the Board have received an account in a letter from himself directed to the treasurer, which is presented with this report. This letter, they trust, will encourage the Society in the pursuit of its beneficent course. The tracts in the Spa-

Orleans, not only evinces the practicabili- be carried on there. Alicw me, therefore, ty of an easy and profitable distribution of to congratulate the Board on the agency tracts in that region, but furnishes likewise the cheering prospect of a growing attention in the inhabitants generally to the means of grace, and of a spirit of liberality pervading the various religious denominations, not excepting the Roman Catholics of that country, which is as delightful as it

Beaufort, (S. C.) 16th May, 1817. My Dear Brother-As the Corresponding Secretary of the Savannah Religious Tract Society is now absent from the city, address this communication to you and request you to lay it before the Board at its approaching session-

You remember, my brother, that in the month of November last I received from our librarian in Savannah, several thousand tracts on religious subjects, in the French, Spanish, and German languages, for distribution in the city of New-Orleans. Anterior to my departure from the Atlantic shores, I remained some time in this town, and took the opportunity a little previous to the meeting of the Board of the Tract Society in this place, to present to that body through their president, a copy of the constitution of our society and a few copies of the tracis, which I had with me.

At Charleston, from which port I sailed, had the pleasure, at the request of the Spanish consul, to put into his hands several copies of tracts in the Spanish and

French laguages. On my arrival at New-Orleans, I proposed to some genlemen, who have been the most active in benevolent and pious exertions in that city, the formation of a Religious Tract Society; offering to present to such a body as soon as formed, the tracts, with whose distribution I was charged. These gentleman doubted the propriety of the attempt and yielding to their judgment, I made no forther efforts towards the organization of such an institution. I found besides in the possession of one of them a considerable number of tracts which had been sent to him from England for distribution

As it was not deemed adviseable to form a Trace Society in the city, through which as a suitable channel, I should have preferred that the tracts committed to my care should have been distributed, I then commenced the circulation of them myself. In the prosecution of this design, I passed through the streets in company with a pions friend, carrying with us as many traces as we could. These were presented to the persons whom we met, and to the inhabitants of the houses which we passed. In many instances, those who received one copy, not satisfied with that only, would ask for a supply for the whole family. And as we passed along, we were frequently followed by little crowds, who came cagerly to ask for the "little books."

Besides thus distributing them personally, I put into the hands of individuals little parcels for distribution in their circles respectively and the numbers which remained at the time of my departure from the city, were placed in the hands of the pious youth above mentioned, on whose number of wacts among the marmers, in the hospital, and in the prisons. To beggars who visited the house in which I resided, for alms, I read several of the tracts in the French language, to which they paid great attention, and in which they appeared to take a deep interest.

I visited in the Lower Fauxbourg French family, who were people of color, but free. The family consisted of a mother, a son and daughter. The mother understood English tolerably well, but her son and daughter were unable to understand a word of the language. Her son a youth of about eighteen years of age, lay very ill. To this afflicted family I paid more visits than one, and when with them read to them some tracts in their native language, to which they paid the most solemn and earnest attention. And I have some reason to hope that they received some benefit from those little tracts which in other instances have been so much bles-

It is however to be lamented, my brother, that among all the tracts we have re-ceived in the French language, we have none that possess a peculiar fitness for those countries in which the Roman Catholic religion prevaits. While in New-Orleans, I was presented with one in English, entitled the History of Andrew Dunn, an Irish Catholic. This tract I must beg leave to recommend to the committee of selection as one proper for their adoption and worthy of being translated into the French and Spanish languages for distribution among Catholics.

In addition to the interesting scenes which opened upon my view in the distribution of tracts in New-Orleans, I can with pleasure say, that the scenes, which presented themselves in relation to the cause of the Redeemer's kingdom in general, were not less interesting and important. The congregations that wait on the preaching of the gospel are numerous and deeply attentive. The monthly concert meeting for prayer is attended with much life and interest. A regular weekly prayer meeting is held also; and in these assemblies, Christians of different denominations meet in the most cordial and harmonious manner, and mutually exercise their various gifts.

To the Roman Catholics I had the opportunity of preaching in their Cathedral, with the permission of the priest, in behalf of the Female Orphan Society—hundreds were present. This Society is pursuing its benevolent course with great zeal and interest, and I trust will be the means of much good in the city of New-Orleans.

procured from the London Tract Society." From this state of things in that city, a The following copy of a letter from the cannot do otherwise, my brother, than Rev. W. B. Johnson, President of the above strongly hope that the day is not far distant when a great work of the Lord will don't have a like we therefore, with which God has honored it in contributing something towards this desirable state of things, by means of those Tracts which they have sent to that city. Affectionately yours in best bonds.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON.

#### CENTURIAL JUBILEE

From the New-York Speesator.

On the 31st of October, in the year of our Lord 1517, Dr. Martin Luther affixed the famous ninety-five programs upon indulgences to the doors of the church adjoining the castle of the city of Wittemburgh, in Saxony, and laid, by that bold stroke, the foundarion for a glorious revolution in the Christian church. And since, by the subsequent heroic exertions of that great and pious man, a great portion of the Christian world has been delivered from the tyranny of the bishop of Rome, and the bondage of ignorance and superstition, and the way has been paved not only for restoring the gospel to its original simplicity, by free and rational hequiry, but also for the advancement of many social blessings; the above mentioned ever; ought to be remembered by every true protestant with gratitude and religious joy

It is on this account that the evangelical Lutheran Synod of the State of New-York, and adjacent countries, convened in Christ's church in the town of Claverack, on the 7th of the present month have resolved ;-That it should be recommended by the president of said Synod, to all the ministers of the gospel and congregations connected with them, to assemble for public worship on the 31st October next ensuing, and to offer up solemn thanks to that Being from whom every good gift and talent is derived, and who is the disposer of all events; remembering at the same time those who have declared unto us the word of God, and exhorting one another to follow their faith, considering the end of their cenversation.

FREDERICK QUITMAN. D. D. Pres. AUGUSTUS WACKERHAGEN, Sec'ry. Rhinebeck, Sept. 29th, 1817.

# MISSIONARY GROUND.

Extract of a letter from a Minister of the Gospel travelling in the western fart of Pennsylvania, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Chambersburg, Sept. 15,1817.

I preached in the mountains to about 200 people, who had collected at a tavern to hear Mr. Ross, who was sent out by the Missionary Society of Philadelphia. They were very attentive, and some of them were deeply affected.

You remember that the Synod published some account of the destitute mountaineers, which induced Mr Ross to offer his services, and the Missionary Society of Philadelphia to send him. See the hand of the Lord in all this. Now Mr. Ross has four respectable, and growing congregations, that are engaged to build themselves wishes to engage Mr. R. for half of his ner's friend, to thee." churches, and already each of the four zeal I can rely for their extensive circula-tion. I also distributed a considerable ed, through the blessing of God, a field for time. Already, in one year, he has preparhimself to labor in, and another for some brother in the service of his Master. There is no minister within 50 miles of Mr. Ross, (who lives in Somerset,) in any direction, and yet there are many handsome villages within that compass, and people scattered all along the mountains.

### REVIVAL OF RELIGION. In Mecklinburg County, Virginia.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor, from a gentleman in Caswell. county, (N. C.) dated July 22, 1817.

"It has pleased God to pour out his Holy Spirit in a very remarkable manner in Mecklinburgh county, Virginia. The convincing influences of the Holy Spirit began to be witnessed in August or Sept. of the last year; since which time more than one hundred persons have been made the hopeful subjects of converting grace, and enrolled amongst the followers of Christ in the various denominations .-The blessed work is still progressing with undiminished vigor. It is not confined to any particular rank. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, are convinced of sin, of righteousness, and a judgment to come,' and are made to fly to Christ, the ark of safety, the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth.

"The amount of the above staten ant I received from a pious gentleman, who lives where the revival is experienced. The distance from this place is about forty miles. I expected to visit them myself; but hitherto my designs have been frustrated. If I should visit them, or otherwise obtain more particular information respecting the revival, I will endeavor to communicate it to you."- Weekly Recorder.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Treasurer of this Institution received during the month of Sept last, contributions of thirty dollars each, to constitute the following clergymen members for life :- Rev. Stephen N. Rowan, by a number of ladies at Greenwich, N. Y. 1 Rev. 

Testament—Irish dat—French Bible ment—Ditch Bible, 8yn.—Daile Italian do —German Bible, 8yo. do. Testament, 24me.—Spanish Ter tuguese do.—Ancient and Modern ment-Modern do Arabic Bible many Testament-Mohauk Go Psalter, 8vo-Syriac Testament the Society's Reports, in calf, extra

Memoir of Miss EMELINE who died in Wilbraham, &

EMELINE ROXANA MUODY, the Chester and Nancy Moody, was 1803. In the winter of 1817, her awakened to the all important soul, and it does not appear that a impressions entirely. She possess mon degree of vivacity, and the de ful company in some measure a mind. But seasons of reflection and she was frequently observed was supposed for the purpose of She was very fond of religious by her first deep impressions, she hit and novels, of which before she re

and novers, or which before she re fond. She possessed a noble goo and was slways ready to carry as poor which was designed for the On the 3d of May she received leg, which terminated in the heli ever complained but little, and to were entertained by friends, tille appeared to be unwell, and at in were much affected. Friday not a physician was called, but the dia

such hold, that its p. i gress was be From the first of her conficte to have prayers frequently in here mind was beclouded, and on her mother say to a person present, thave hopes of her if she should be peplied, "don't build upon a fale am not without donbts." But in they were all removed, and it as an expression of her afflicted a sanctification was wrought is which she desired to be laid done she was dying, when in an enter broke out, "I have no doubt nor viour with arms extended towar angels, come angels, I'm may be quite kly, convey me to God inter The progress of the disease and the family, and she was not account dancer; but she was not account dancer; but she has been as to the count dancer; but she

own danger; but she because we aned from the world, and her an ven. The irritation of her neres her pain extreme; but she bor i patience. She conversed with the and was peculiarly fand of religional conversation. She may to Christian friends, both male and from the conversation of the conversa with her, and would join in ther great fervor. She listened to relo with delight, and frequently the sation was interrupted, would me

subject might be resumed.

The composed, triamphant for was most clearly seen in the satis joyed in hearing the price of haung, and in the efforts stemote, praise. Several times who her makes by the contraction of the series, with her hand, that she might be voice in the praises of her God X desired to have surg, among the which begins thus, "Hark! the sing " And that which begins the

At a certain time when she not dying, you appear to be smile she said, "Yes, I be-Da finger nails, and see if I am not." affliction of her mother, she said cry, don't cry. I hope to meet to ven." She requested her mother before they parted and all to pray one after another; and the to sing the hymn that begins the " My soul's full of glory, inspiring Could I meet with some angels I'd She then began and song the lus

"I'll sing of my Jesus, and tell, And beg them to bear me to hit h When she had done singing mother and said, "give my dy Angeline, and tell her to be puse in heaven, I shall never see her She was so transported with and heaven, that she hardly be was in the body or out of it times she said, "Am I in heart shall soon be there." And a in claimed, "Is this dying." her pains had subsided, and her brightened as she drew near the Her faith evidently grew strong to those present, "I wish I could the beaut es there are in heave saw by the eye of faith, what describe, and longed to be abset Twice she asked her mother to was by the watch, and said, more and I shall be in bearen On Wednesday the 22d, she day after to-morrow," and re might be kept till Mr. Men home, (whose return from a jou ed about that time,) & preach her

Thursday she remained much pains, and full of the comforts pains, and full of the construction of prospects of glory.

Fr.day came, and proved the A little before her release she grandfather; and after bidding atte farewell, said, "I hope to en," Then clasping both his with great earnestness, "be divou be determined?" She addimother (with whom she had ling in a similar manner, and added thing against me I hope you thing against me I hope you There were more than room, whom she desired to cone. She took them severally ding them farewell, and expe she should meet them again. two persons in the company to sympathize with her mot the hymnshe wished to have s The last word she was heard to Thus died the amiable and R. Moody, aged 13 years and

INSTALLAT On 16th ult. the Rev. Angul AURT was installed over the Church and Congregation in A Rev. Mr. Wood, of Amsterda the pastor by the Rev. Mr. C dress to the Congregation by sermon was excellent, and able, solemn and impressive the

small portions and we take y striking fac

regard to div in the Scrit ravers of the of piety and is, merely

We plend for of that re their plan of casures they es of the age strange, that ance at the

man happin

RECORDER. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1817.

lagorlant Anniversary.

meeting of the " American Educato be holden in this town during the affords to the friends of Zion a air of interesting themselves for the their favorite cause. The object of a firly before the public. It reube seen, to be duly appreciated by her the advantages and pleasures in a pious and enlightened ministry. mber of ministers be doubled and sent the destitute parts of our own andry more favored in this respect de under heaven; and what must be united up to send abroad in the footspetles, and convey the glad tidings ande millions who are perishing for a And how shall they be raised up ? embisions of Wednesday determine. age an equal claim on the charity salais day-none have a paramount

-Comme

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Wilbraham, Me

EARL MUODY, the

ancy Moody, was ancy Moody, was inter of 1817, her e all important co not appear that she irely. She possess vivacity, and the characteristics and the

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Yes, I be.—Dec

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waber of the Recorder we offered bene general remarks on the subschools-their probable influence gention-on the state of society, milen efforts of other institutions, Sthe dissemination of divine knowhat wished that it were in our powdetailed statements of the system ions-but we have room only for the sail portions of the information that and we take this opportunity strong. mend the perusal of the "Sunday assiory," which will be found to as striking facts, with much forcible

the aware that objections exist in ma-

the whole system. And in this case. der of importance, those objections and dissimilar character. reage, that those who are afraid of could be alarmed at the sudden apin supendous an engine. It is obneffects cannot be insignificant. It of result in accelerating the progress end any former parallel, or in ace he depravation of morals and the duty impressions from the public gard to divine institutions. But are state apprehended from a course of in the Scriptures, from the admonimers of the Teachers, and from the netv and disinterestedness set bemis merely because the holy Sabbath serted for the purpose? What kinfathers framed and executed no Bid all wisdom live and die with he not proceed a single step in kyond the point to which they Eshould then prove curselves their endants. They have left us a bet-They feared not novelties, when ses of benevolence. If the spirit against Subbath Schools, had found ther breasts, we had never heard to The labors of ELLIOT, MAYHEW and hald myriads of souls now in heaven, that he darkness of heathenism. applauded improvements in religion forthy of censure; not because of h, lowever-for they are as old as the lis; and instead of tending to the inman happiness and the Divine glory. the same effect on both as the vile of the serpent to Eve. " Ye shall not Weplead for no improvement in per of that religion our fathers em-We only plead for the liberty of imtheir plan of diffusing the influence And if we must be restricted to the aures they adopted, nor feel ourfised to ad pt our exertions to the es of the age in which we live, we a bid farewell to all hopes of stembrent of infidelity and licentiousness, down on us with increasing violence. t trange, that those who take but a take at the existing state of things, ther notions of the extent to which

of education are enjoyed, solely

wisions of the statute book, should-

Subbath Schools unnecessary Our

ed; and no portion of the world has

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e system of education as New-En-

t what law can extend its influ-

bosom of every family? What law

parents to be faithful to their chil-

Aut law can prevent children from

n ignorance, so long as their sottish

result of partial inquiry into the

of things in New-England, is, that

of children are growing up in utter

notwithstanding the wisdom and effi-

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means can be devised than those

ing, let them be pointed out; let

forward, and show a system more pure, more promising, or more un-

e, and "he shall be our Apollo." It

of indisputable fact, that the children

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mish, encouragements that no ab-

gs can supply, to avail themselves ages offered them by our common

excitements and encouragements

classes in society are becoming here uninterested in the existing sys-

ish their strong propensities to indo-

day instruction. If the enlargement of the mind, the improvement of the heart, the regulation of the conduct, be necessary to the well being of all orders in the community, then Sabbath Schools are necessary at this day.

Will any object, that by the prevalence of this system, the sanctity of the Sabbath and its ordinances will be forgotten? This objection proeeeds on the supposition that the design of Sabbath Schools is to supercede other schools, and merely transfer the course of instruction adopted in them to the Sabbath. This is by no means true. The ultimate object of the system under consideration, is to convey moral and religious instruction. Though sometimes children must here be taught to read, yet they are constantly reminded, that this end is subordinate to the more important end of "knowing God." It is in these Schools that they are taught (what many of them would never learn at home) to reverence the "holy day," to go to the sunctuary, and " hear as for their lives " They are instructed into those obligations that bind them to respect the Sabbath, and have opportunity to see exemplified in their teachers, those precepts that require them not to seek their own pleasures, nor do their own works on the day of the Lord.

We fear that we are trespassing on the patience of our readers. We have protracted our remarks already much beyond our ordinary limits. But we cannot forbear noticing one more objection, and we shall not decide whether it be most friedous or profane. It is this. Subbath Schools defraul many children of their only time for relaxation! Blessed fraud! And what if our laws defraud many persons of the pleasures of gambling, horse-racing, and duelling? What if a godly minister should be convicted of converting a sinner from the error of his way, and thus defrauding him of the pleasures of sin? What if the Bible and the Spirit of God should impose effectual restraints on mankind and defraud them of the game of war, and ten thousand other games they dearly love ? Shall Laws, Ministers, Bibles, and the Spirit of God himself-but we forbear. Sabbath Schools will never sink under the weight of such objections-at least not till feathers outweigh mountains, or the nod of an ideot shakes the whole system of Divine government.

Municipal Court -On Saturday, the Municipal Court closed its October term, and the following persons received sentence. Benjamin H. Van Miller, charged with larceny on four several indictments-found guilty on three of them, and sentenced to State Prison for three years.

William Wilson, jr. one of the gang who broke open Messrs. Goddard & Frothingham's store in August last, and robbed it of property to a large amount-sentenced to State Prison for 7 years. James Mc Carter, larceny from Othniel Cross, amount more than \$100 - State Prison one year. Jane Anderson Jones, larceny in the house of Wm. Wetmore, Esq State Prison two years-this woman came out of the S. P. about 12th of last

Sept. and committed this theft two days after. William Johnson, William Jones Pratt, Ann Stevans, Wm. Mackay, and John Symmes, were sentenced to common Jail for various periods. One person for selling Liquors, and entertaining persons on the Sabbath, was fined according to law, with costs of prosecution. Boston Int.

Several fines were collected last week, by the police, for branches of the law against kicking foot balls in the public streets. Gaz.

EARTHQUAKE.

The late shaking of the Earth was felt at Berlin Concord, N. H. Newburyport, Portamouth, N. H.—at Medway, in Norfolk; and at Worcester, to the westward. We have no accounts of its having been felt at any great distance to the south-At Tyngsborough, 30 miles N. it created much alarm; and was experienced 70 miles N. The shock was felt slightly at Weathersfield, Con.

It has before been remarked, that the centre, or nearly so of the agitations of the ground, which have so often been felt here, and seldom in Rhode-Island, Connecticut, or places farther south, have their centre pear the Merrimack river. If such be the fact, does it not incite to inquiry ?- Cent.

FIRE AT READING.

On the 3d inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, fire broke out in an unfinished room of Doctor Jacob Goodwin's house, in Reading, which soon communicated to every part of it; and the beds, bedding, furniture, medicine, &c. were almost entirely destroyed, and the house burnt down, Mrs. Goodwin had been confined only about 7 days. and is now driven with her helpless offspring and the rest of her family to seek shelter in the open world, having their snug little retreat snatched from them in an instant. It is hoped a generous public will bestow the hand of charity on this afflicted family. "UNGRATEFUL SOLL."

This epithet, by those ignorant of this part of the country, is often applied to the District of Maine, with how much justice may be known from the following fact. On three quarters of an grown this season, thirty nine bushels of Wheat. This was on old land that had long been under cultivation, and within two miles of the sea phore. - [Portland paper.

Congressional Election.-The last Hallowell Gazette corroborates the account of the election of the Hon. JOSHUA GAGE, in the 5th Eastern District. In the 6th district, the votes are said to be so much scattered, that no choice bas been made. In 21 towns, Hon. Mr. Rice, has 386; and the Rev. Mr. Cusuman, 497.

The Militia .- On Tuesday and Thursday last, His Excellency Tue Governor, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, reviewed two brigades of Militia in Easex county. He will, we understand, review a brigade in Plymouth, this week, which will close the general reviews of the season.

In this town, on Wednesday, the 3d Regiment of Militia; the battalion of Artillery; and the squadron of Cavalry; were inspected on the common; and afterwards reviewed by Col. Comman. dant MESSINGER. Lt. FAIRBANKS, did the duty of Brigsde Inspector. On Thursday the 1st and 2d Regiments, commanded by Cols. FAIRBARES, and WHITNEY, were also inspected, and reviewed. A very neat representation of real action was given by the two battallions of the 2d Regiment. The weather has been unusually favorable for the troops, and reviewing officers.

By the Constitution of the new State, Mississipp, slavery is authorised. It is a remarkable fact, that this wicked tyranny should be permitted in sti the States, old and young, lying within the limits of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Mississippi, and yet it has never found its way across the Ohio, in the States that have been formed on the other side of that river. The line of demarkation between communities that trade of demarcation between communities that trude in slaves and the souls of men, and those that prohibit that traffic, is worthy of attention. The time may come when it will be of more importance, than the lines which divide contending armies.—N. I. Daily Adv. a well digested plan of Sabbath.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Vincennes, Sept. 5 - A few days since, an Indian having possessed himself of a horse belonging to a lad then at the fort, and refusing to give him up without a tribute, which the boy could not procure, Mr. Smith, a resident there, interfer-After a short altercation, the Indian wounded him with a knife, which he left sticking in his body—Another Indian seizing the knife, and making off with it was promptly pursued by some of the mhabitants, and Capt. Hamilton, of that place, coming up with him, knocked him over and gave him some heavy blows, which were considered mortal-They then returned, and were informed of having mistook the Indian who had wounded Mr. Smith, and who was then making off on horseback-Pursuit was immediately given, and the Indian refusing to stop, was shot by Capt. Hamilton, and soon expired.

We are happy to state, that through the exertions of Gen. Posey, the affair was amicably adjusted, and the remaining Indians departed, protessing perfect satisfaction.

Powder Mill Explosion.

Baltimore, Oct. 4 .- This morning our citizens were alarmed by four several shocks resembling those of Earthquake, which proved to have been the explosion of Lovering's Powder Mills, about seven miles from the city. The cause, as usual, s variously related; but probably arose by ignition from the friction of the gudgeon of the wheel spindle. By this accident, Sumuel Dinamore, John Boyde, Idoman Wheeler, James Welsh, and John Mingo, a black man, lost their lives—their budies being burnt to a crisp, and mangled in a most shocking manner. Bestdes these, there persons were wounded Several of the workmen miraculously escaped. The buildings were four in number, and made different explosions. The loss is estimated at about 40,000 dollars; and it is stated that this is the fifth time these mills have exploded. It is unnecessary to repeat more particulars respecting this awful calamity.

Albany, Oct. 7 .- The Berkshire annual Cattle show and Fair was held on Wednesday and Thursday last. The Berkshire society is in a measure the parent of those agricultural institutions which are springing up in our country, and which are eminently calculated to improve our agriculture, succor and sustain our manufactures, enlarge the sphere of knowledge, multiply our social and domestic comforts—and, in fine, to enhance the value of, and perpetuate to posterity, the invaluable political institutions of our highly favored country. The exhibition of cattle presented some of the finest specimens we ever saw; the household manufactures and agricultural products reflected much credit upon the different competitors for premiums, and indicated rapid improvement in these branches of industry. The exercises in the church were appropriate and impressive. They consisted of an introductory prayer, and address from the president of the society, the reading of the reports of the several committees, awarding and delivering the premiums, music from a choir of singers, &c.

We were highly gratified in observing the un animity which prevailed at the fair, upon the subject of manufactures; which was emphatically and efficiently expressed in a unanimous resolve of the society, to clothe themselves and their fa-milies, with all convenient speed, in the fabrics of the U. States, and that no person shall hereafter receive a premium at their hands, except he or she is clad in the productions of the American loom

Philadelphia, Oct. 7 .- The Court Martial held at Washington, for the trial of Lt. Col-Whanton, of the Marine Corps, and which was composed, in part, of marine officers, upon charges exhibited against him by brevet Major Henderson, of the same corps ; have honorably acquitted him ; and the judgment has been approved by the President. One of the charges was that Col. Wharton refused to accept a challenge from Major Hall, of the same corps. But the Court decided, that as the specification contained no military offence, they could receive no evidence in support of it.

New-York, Oct. 6 .- The Battery .- The public the proceedings of General Scott, of the U. S. army, who has commenced the erection of wooden quarters for his staff officers on that favorite promenade the Battery. It appears, that in July he notified the Corporation of his intention to erect certain public offices on the ground of the Battery granted by the Corporation to the U. States. But the Corporation voted, that the land in question was granted by them for the purposes of fortifications, and that they did not consider the occupation of the premises with public offices, within the spirit and meaning of the grant. Notwith standing this vote, the General, after three months reflection, has commenced the founda-tions, alleging, that the grant, beside being made for the purpose of fortifications, was "for such other purposes as the public may be immediately interested in." The Corporation now have the

subject under consideration Oct. 7.—The subject of the erection of buildings on the Battery, was brought before the Corporation at their meeting last evening. After considerable discussion, it was deemed inexpedient to have any farther intercourse with Gen. Scott in relation to the business; and we are happy to learn, that a committee was appointed to draft and forward a respectful memorial and remonstrance to the President of the U. States.

The Committee reported, and the Corporation voted, to request the President to stop the buildings ; directed the Street Commissioners to remove all buildings creeting on the Battery, con-trary to law; and prohibited all horses, carts,&c. being driven on the Battery, excepting for

Oct. 9 .- The staff offices are suspendedthanks to the firm and resolute conduct of the Corporation Yesterday, about noon, we under-stand, the Mayor received a letter from General Scott, informing him, that numbers of the people were collecting on the Battery, and had discover-ed a disposition to interrupt the workmen, and to insult the guards. In consequence, it was the't best in order to prevent things from coming to extremities, and to quiet the increasing impatience of the citizens, for the street commissioner to proceed, without delay, and execute the duty inted out in one of the resolutions the Board pointed out in one of the resolutions the Board had adopted at their last meeting. Mr. M'Comb, therefore, went to the spot, and communicated to Gen. Scott the nature of his errand. He was answered, that as he had proceeded under the instructions of the war department, he could not order the building either to be prostrated or even arrested, but that neither should he interfere against the civil authority, and would leave Mr. M'Comb to take what measures he thought proper; who, thereupon, gave the builder notice, usual in such cases, to remove the obstruction; and the General expressed his readiness to suspend all further progress, until he could hear from Washington. Thus, for the present, the affair rests.—Eve. Post.

At a meeting of the Corporation yesterday an ordinance was passed prohibiting swine from running at large, within the limits of this city, after the first day of January next.

The stiff gale of Tuesday did some damage, to the craft at New York; and five persons were drowned by the oversetting of two north-river A British brig from Jamaica has arrived in New-York with another half million of dollars for the Bank of the U. States.

work entitled—" Seeches of LOWER CAN-ADA, Historical and Descriptive, by JOSEPH SANSOM, Enq." The materials for this work were collected during a journey which the author made to the above mentioned Province, the past summer; and as they principally relate to a neighboring territory, which from its local situation, became an object of great inferest during the late war with Great Britain, and which wil probably henceforth be regarded with considers. ble solicitude by the government and people of this country, they will doubtless excite curiosity and attention. The typographical part of the work is neat, and well executed; and the frontispiece contains a very romantic view of Quebec, and the adjoining scenery .- N. Y. Do ' Adv.

AGRICULTURAL.

A writer in the Connecticut Courant, adverting to the uncommonly large crop of potatoes this season, and the difficulty which farmers find in procuring store-room where they will be protectd from frost, recommends putting them into the hay-mow. A hole should be first made by cutting into the side or the top of the mow, sufficiently remote from the bottom, and from the outer sides to be safe from frost, and after it is filled with notatoes, the mouth should be suffered to remain ben until cold weather, lest they should injure from fermentation. On the approach of winter the hole must be suitably covered. The potatoes will thus be secured against frost, and will easily accessible at any time in the winter for the purpose of feeding cattle or any other purpose This mode is considered safer and less tro some than burying them in the ground, as is often practiced. Boston Dai'y Adv.

### FOREIGN NEWS

WAR EVENTS IN TEXAS, &c. + [In this Spanish province revolutionary corps are commanded by Gen. VITTONIA, who is in the interior; and Gen. MINA, whose expedition (composed principally of citizens of the United States changed to Spanish Patriots) landed near Galvestown, and was proceeding to join V rTTORIA. The following are extracted from official accounts of events in this quarter of Spanish America.]

AMERICAN ACCOUNTS. Nathitoches, Aug 27, 1817 -Two Spanish expresses, with despatches, having been way laid, and murdered, by some Hietan Indians, between St. Antonio and Labadie, we are now furnished with Spanish official accounts to a late date. They confirm the report before received, of the destruction of a party of Americans, under Col-Perry, and Major Gordon, (late of the rifle corps of the U.S) and forty-two others, in the vicinity of Labadie; and of the surrender of the fort near Soto la Marina, in which Major Pierre, of New-Orleans, and the Bishop Mier, commanded. The action near Labadie was fought the 16th June-after a desperate resistance, twenty six of Perry's party were killed including Perry and Gordon; and twelve severely wounded. It is probable Perry was detached by Mina, to escort Gen. Bernardo Guiterez from Natchitoches to Mina's H.Q. and was pursued and overtaken by superior Spanish force.

The little fort of Soto la Marina had a garrison of 200 men only; and stood an investment of six or seven days, when it capitulated, on condition that their lives should be spared. The principal officers were sent off to Mexico (city.)

Mina in prosecuting his incursion into the interior, to join Vittoria, was followed by \$000 royalists, of which 600 were bavalry. Mina's force did not exceed 1000.-He had taken a position, and received the attack with great gallantry. The royal cavalry, in charging Mina's infantry, was thrown into disorder, and in falling back, spread confusion in the whole royal line. The royalists, excepting the cavalry, were rallied; and the battle continued; at the close of which, Mina pursued his route towards Green Lake, where some patriots are strongly fortified, under the command of an ex-priest. Gen. Arminan, who attacked Mina, was unable to proceed further, until re-

inforced with 200 cavalry, which he had sent for. The Patriots, have sustained great loss of munitions of war in Soto la Marina; but Mina is ng the object of trated as far as Esperdee Santo, and in a few days will effect a junction with Gen. Vittoria. [ These particulars are from letters written by Mr. Ja an Indian Agent at Natchitoches, and Dr. Sibley, both dated August 27, 1817.

SPANISH ACCOUNT. From Lieut. Col. Martinas, dated Baxar, June 25.
"I certify that Lt. Don F de la Haz, of the cavalry, having marched to babahic, with 100 men, to pursue a party of forty factious Americans, commanded by Col Perry, who had disembarked on this coast, under the traitor Mina; overtook and attacked them at day break on the 19th inst. near the two Cowpens,-completely routed them; took 14 prisoners, of whom 12 were dangerously wounded; and left twenty-six dead on the field of battle; among whom were the above named Col. Perry, and Major Gordon, In this action Lt. de la Haz, was severely wound ed. (Signed) " ANTONIO MARTINAS."

FROM EUROPE. London, Aug. 29, 1817 .- The Morning Chronile repeats, that a treaty made between Russia, England, Austria, France, &c. on one part, and Spain on the other, has been concluded. Courier denies this; but in Spain it is considered to be authentic.

The Church of France has been established on a new foundation. It is divided into eighteen Provinces, presided over by Archibishops; and

Lord Amherst on his return to England, in the Casar, had occasion to touch at St. Helesa ; and expressed a desire to be introduced toBuonaparte. An interview took place on the 3d July, at Long-wood. His Lordship was accompanied by Capt. Maxwell, and Mr. Surgeon Lynn. There was nothing in the appearance of Buonaparte which in the least indicated ill-health; on the contrary, he looked well, and less bloated than ordinary.— In his conversation his questions were put with his usual rapidity; indeed they followed each other in such a such successions. other in such quick succession, that answers could only be given to those which appeared most marked and important. With his general curiosity Buonaparte enquired of the officers what stations they filled on board the ship, and on learning Mr. Lynn was the surgeon, he what system of pharmacy he pursued ? "That depends upon circumstances," replied the Sur-geon. "I hope," rejoined the General, " it is any other than that practised in this island, for here we have the same thing over and over again —bleeding and calomel forever. In the course of the conversation Buonaparte, said he knew of no law which gave the Powers of Europe the right of detaining him a prisoner at St. Helena or elsewhere; and strongly urged the propriety of his present situation being taken into consideration by the crowned heads of Europe. Notwithstanding his disappointments, he still affects great reliance on the justice of the Prince Regent of England, when unconnected with national poli-cy, and the influence of Ministers; and, with this impression on his finind, he expressed an anxious wish that Lord Amherst would be the bearer of letter from him to his Royal Highness, which had been prepared some time, with the intention of forwarding it to England. We have reason to believe we are correct in stating, that his Lordship undertook to deliver the letter in question. It is couched in the most respectful terms, but complains sorely of the restraints imposed on him.

MARRIAGES.

Salem, Mr. John Lenox, of Watertown, to Miss Sabelle Dickinson.

In Beverly, Mr. George Atkinson Hodges, mer. of Boston, to Miss Eliza, dau. of Mr. Henry White In Lancaster, Mr. John M. Marston, mer. of Boston, to Miss Martha Thayer, dan. of the Rev.

Nathaniel Thayer, B. D.
In Pravidence, Mr. John Gray, to Miss Waits still Allen, day, of Capt. Abel A.
In Smithfield, Mr. John Veazie to Miss Dans

Mowry, daughter of William M. Esq. In Palmouth, Mass. by the Rev. Mr. Eincoln.

Mr. Davis Robinson, to Miss Susan Davis.
In Northampton, Mr. Austin Hayden, to Miss Experience Blackman
In Piermont, (N.H.) Mr. Roswell Parnum, of
Haverhill, to Miss Ruth Bixby.
In Kentucky, Charles Bradford, Esq. Cashier

of a bank in Lexington, to Miss Mary-Ann Cor-lis, eldest dau. of John C. Esq. late of Providence.

In Boston, Winfield Scott, youngest child of Mr. Wm. Kendall, aged fifteen months—Thomas Clarke, only son of Asa and Mary-Ann Dudge, aged one year—Catharine, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel and Catharine Emmons, aged two years—Miss Etiza H. daughter of Mr. Zebair Thayer, aged 13 years—Suddenly, William H. son of Mr. lededish Lincoln, aged 17 years—Mrs. Sarah Penrow, aged 40—Augusta, second daughter of of the late Major Isaac Cushing, aged 7 years—William Penniman, son of Mr. Elijah Billings, aged 4 years—Mary, only dau, of Mr. John Ritchie, aged 4 years—Mary, on aged 11 years—Mr. Ebenezer White, jun, 46—Mr. William Gardner, aged 26, late of Ware, (N. H.) after a lingering sickness—Jane, dan. of Capt. John Smith, aged 6 years—Mrs. Mary, wife of Jacob P. Rust, aged 41.

In Dorchester, Simon Smith, son of Mr. Zadock French, of Boston, aged five years. In Charlestown, Mr. Silas Sawyer, aged 19.

In Roxbury, Daniel Hammond, son of Maj. Asa Whitney, aged 8 years. In Hingham, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. David Nickerson, aged 29.

In Reading, widow Abigail Cox, fate of Salem. In Quincy, Anna Wentworth, aged 18, eldest dau. of Mr. George W. Apthorp.
In Tyngsborough, Elizabeth Smith, dau. of
Hoburt Clark, Esq of Andover, aged 3 months.
In Boxford, Miss Sarah, dau. of Deacon Daniel

Stickney, aged 21. In Harvad, Mr. Moses Tyler, senior, aged 86.

in Middletown, (Con.) Madame Sarah Waldo, widow of Col. Samuel Waldo, and daughter of the late honorable John Erving, of Boston. In Shapleigh, Oct. 2, William Rogers, Esq.

aged Ninety-Five—a well-known merchant in the town of Berwick, before the American Revolution. In Wilmington, (N.C) Capt. John Harris of Salem, Mass. At Fort Johnson, Wilmington harbor, Capt. Alexander Gould, of Brig Hunter, of Kennebunk. In New-Orleans, Mr. Sylvanus Gates, a native

Massachusetts. Lost overboard from sloop Packet, Prideaux, on her passage from Ocracock to N York, during

a heavy gale, George W. Steven, of Newburyport. NOTICE.

S hereby given, that a Sermon will be delivered before the American Society for Educating Pions Youth for the Gospel Ministry, in the Old South Church, on Wednesday, the 15th instant. Services to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. After sermon a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the said Society. ASA EATON, Clerk.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given, that the first meeting of "the American Society for the Education of Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry," under the act of incorporation, is hereby appointed to be held at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, in Boston, on the FIETEENTH day of Oct. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for "the choice of President, Vice-President, Clerk, Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall see fit, and the sloption of such Constitution or system of rules or bye-laws as they shall think necessary for the orderly conducting and executing the business of said Society, and for the most effectually securing the object of their institution." A general and punctual attendance of the members of said Society is requested at the time and place before mentioned.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Boston, Sept. 30th, A. D. 1817.

MEDICAL LECTURES. R. INGALLS will commence his course of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, in Bos-ton, on the third Wednesday of November. Two

public discourses, introductory to the Theory and Practice of Physic, and to Chemistry, will be given on the same day. CLERGYMAN'S ALMANACK. THIS DAY published by PARMENTER & NOR-

Tox, at the Weekly Magazine Office, Rogers' Buildings, Congress-street, (in rear of No. 12, State-st.) the CLERGY MAN'S ALMANACK, FOR 1818:

For sale by the Publishers, by LINCOLN & ED-MANDS, No. 53. Cornhill, and by most of the Booksellers in the town and country.

Also, for sale as above, just published,

The ADVENTURER'S ALMANACK. containing all the useful and entertaining matter usual in Almanacks.—An account of a Foyage to the Eun. Crc. 6w Oct. 7. the Sun, Grc.

JOSIAH NORCROSS.

No. 91, Court-street, has just received and offers for sale, a general assortment of CROCKERY, CHINA, and GLASS WARE, consisting of blue printed Tea, Coffee and Dining Setts; Lustre Tea Setts; Teapots, Sugars and Creams; China Tea, Coffee, and Dining Setts; setts Cut Glass Dishes; Decanters, Pitchers, Tumbless Wines Jallies Lemonades Salts. Tumblers, Wines, Jellies, Lemonades, Salts, Cruets, Mustards and Peppers; Silver Plated Castors; Tea Trays; Hearth Brushes; Entry Lamps, &c. with a complete assortment of com-mon Ware, all of which be will sell, at the low-est prices, wholesale and retail. If Sept. 30.

Fine Embossed Moreen. ROBERT L. BIRD, No. 84, Newbury-street, reen, for Church Curtains, with silk and worsted Fringes, Tassells, &c. 1m Sept. 23

New and Fashionable Boot and Shoe Store. No. 12, Exchange Coffee-House.

HE subscriber informs the Gentlemen of Boston, and strangers who may occasional-

ly resort here, that he has opened a
BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No 12, EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE.

where he has on hand, ready made and for sale, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, all made in the newest fashion and best manner, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

This Establishment will be conducted on a

This Establishment will be conducted on a different plan from any other hitherto established in this town;—he will not take any measures either for Boots or Shoes, which will prevent any disappointment on his part; but intends to keep his assortment so complete as to suit any gentleman who may call; believing that there are gentlemen of judgment and taste in Boston sufficient to patronize one whose unwearied exertions shall be to please.

WM. S. CHADWICK.

Basien, Sch. 23, 1817.

to please. WA Buston, Sept. 23, 1817.

From the Religious Remembrancer. THE SABBATH -By A LADE I love the Holy Sabbath of my Lord ; For I this morn shall hear that blessed word Which taught me thus to love thy sacred day, And leads my soul from earthly cares away. Sabbath of God, I love thee; and will haste The heav'nly food-e'en angels' meat to taste; And to the consecrated dome repair, To offer up the sacrifice of prayer. Sweet holy day, my soul enjoys thy rest, And thus enjoying is my spirit blest; Blest with a peace serene and heartfelt joy, "Which nothing earthly gives or can destroy." Hallow'd of God, O Sabbath, may'st thou be Hallow'd in thought, in word, in deed by me May no low thoughts, or passions vex my mind, But all be pure, exalted and refined. Sabbath of God! in heav'n there is no night T' exclude the day-'tis always Sabbath-light ; Vain cares no more; there no pursuit profane Celestial Sabbath-purity sha'l stain. Sabbath of God! O when shall I ascend Where saints ne'er separate, nor Sabbaths end My fetter'd soul is panting to be free,

## MISCELLANY.

And waits the call to spring to liberty.

On this bright Sabbath-morn, I raise my eyes

I stretch my hands, Lord Jesus quickly come,

To God's fair temple in the upper skies;

And take thy exile to her Sabbath home.

Sabbath morning, July, 1817.

ACCOUNT OF THE HINDOOS. [Continued from page 174]

Mythology and Worship.

It would be an endless task to detail the mythological fables of the Hindoos. Besides, most of them are too ridiculous even for the nursery. Their belief in short is this. There is one Supreme Being who exists in a threefold form, represented by a man, a woman, and a serpent; or as the emblen's of power, love and wisdom .-This Supreme Being first created a woman, who, in a transport of joy, brought forth three eggs, from which were produced the three principal deities, Bramha, Vishnou, and Sivd. The respective offices of these were, to create, preserve, and destroy mankind. They all had wives and from them are descended an innumerable multitude of inferior divinities. As the Supreme Being is supposed to be exalted above all attention to human affairs, he is not an object of worship. Bramha the Creator is worshipped by the Bramins, who offer up prayers and perform certain ablutions in honor of him, but he has no temple erected to his memory. He is seen in the temple of Vishnou in a human form, having four heads and four arms. Vishnou,in performing his office as Preserver, is supposed to have become incarnate nine times, and is worshipped under all the different forms he assumed in his Avaters or descents, but is generally represented as a man with four arms. Sivd is worshipped under two characters, as the Destroyer, and Reproducer. In the first, he is a terrific image, with his tongue protended, features distorted, and bearing a trident symbolic of fire. In the second, he is represented under a compound form, part male and part female. His images are too gross for description. The Subordinate divinities are worshipped under innumerable forms. Their images are made of stone, or wood painted, and overlaid with copper, brass, clumsy workmanship. Every house is a mint for gods. Hewed out from a tree in the morning, worshipped devoutly during the day, and thrown into the nearest tank at evening, is often the short, and eventful history of their deification. Every family has its household god, which is placed at the entry of the building, and honored by offerings of rice, flowers, &c. In case of ill luck these deities are treated very harshly; are reprimanded, starved, and if they give no relief, pretty surely disgraced! Besides these, which are supposed to represent real divinities, the various attributes of their principal gods, are worshipped under their Symbols. Thus the Cow is reverenced as an emblem of the Divine Benevolence, the Cow contributing most to the support of the Hindoo. Even natural objects are themselves worshipped. The Greeks and Romans had their divinities presiding over rivers and groves, but the more simple Hindeo devoutly pays his

homage to the waters of the Ganges itself! The religious, and indeed the political code of the Hindoos is contained in a vast number of sacred books called Shasters; the four principal of which are the Vedas, given by Bramha himself some hundred thousands of years ago. The others are the voluminous commentaries of ancient Bramins; and, though not of divine origin, are thought to be of great authori-These amidst a mass of extravagant fiction peurile detail, in some instances exhibit correct views of the Divine Being, and inculeate a sublime morality. No one can withhold his approbation from the following sentiment. " As God is immaterial, he is above all conception; as he is invisible, he can have no form; but from what we behold of his works, we may conclude he is eternal, omnipotent, and present every where." Nor from this-" Hospitality is to be exercised even to an enemy when he cometh into thine house; the tree doth not withhold its shade even from the wood-cutter; good men extend their charity even to the vilest animals; the moon doth not withhold her light even from the chandalah."

But were we to judge of the character of their sacred books, from these specimens, we should err egregiously. While they teach there is one Supreme Divinity, they likewise teach the existence of a multitude of subordinate deities; and while they sometimes inculcate moral sentiments, their general tendency is to sap the foundations of all morality. Still the Hindoo religion, as contained in the shasters, is comparatively pure, and may perhaps be

dignified with the name of Deism. But been practised to the destruction of all this is nothing to the common peop They receive their religion entirely for their teachers. None but the Bramins are allowed to read the shasters, and of these, none but the Pundits pretend to understand them. Many of their Priests do net know a Shaster from an Almanac! The lower Casts are not allowed to even hear their sacred books read. If a Pariah falls into this misfortune, though by accident, he is punished by having melted lead poured into his ears! The Braminical system is, indeed, only a compound of darkness and cruelty.

In its doctrines it teaches the most gloomy fatalism. Every man's destiny is fixed at his birth, and it is in vain for him to struggle to alter his condition. If he sins, he could not help it; if he is miserable, it was the decree of fate. Men are not free agents. Every man is a part of God, and does what God impels him to. The influence of such a belief is to sink the mind in despondency. Nor is this counteracted by the hopes of a better state of existence. The Hindoos do indeed believe in future happiness and misery. Of heaven they have six regions and of hell seven. But there is nothing consoling in this belief. The erring native, who dies with any sin unatoned, expects to be sent to hell and tormented for a season proportioned to his guilt, and then remanded back to earth to inhabit a Jackall, toad, musqueto, or some noxious animal, until he is sufficiently purified to enter the lowest heaven. He there passes through a progressive course of happiness, until he is at last absorbed in the Divine Essence. The height of expected bliss is to lose all selfconsciousness, & to be swallowed up in the Supreme Mind, as a drop of water in the Ocean!

The practical part of this religion consists in prayers, ablutions, fastings, and a great variety of unmeaning, and often cruel ceremonies. In their prayers, the firmament, the sun, the moon, and the elements are most frequently addressed-as the following. "Salutation unto thee, Oair! Even thou art Brumha present to our apprehension. Thee will I call present Brumha, thee will I name the right one, thee will I pronounce the true one, preserve me,preserve the teacher, be propitious!" Their ablutions are frequent, and those made in the Ganges most efficacious. They often perform the most wearisome pilgrimages to be washed in its waters, and desire to be laid upon its banks when about to die. Their fasts are prescribed, and are of twelve kinds, some of them lasting 15 days. The following is one for a week. The first day the subject lives entirely upon milk-the second, upon milk curds-the third, he tastes nothing but melted butter-the fourth, his disgusting beverage is the urine of a cow-the fifth, the excrements of that holv animal are his allotted food-sixth, water is his only nourishment : and the seventh is a total fast ! Their ceremonies are innumerable, and the most shameful indecencies constitute a part of their worship. In many of their temples, are select bands of young and beautiful females, trained up in every clegant and fascinating accomplishment, who by the prostitution of their persons promote both the service of their gods, and the revenues of their priests. Other rites are as frivolous as these are immoral. The | ject. Hindoo sprinkles himself with the dung of a cow as a preservative against the ills of life, and is taught that if he die holding the tail of that animal between his bands, he will in this manner be transported to the land of everlasting happiness!

During their religious feasts, practices of a more inhuman nature are exhibited .-Some of their principal modes of self-torture are the following: First, that of swinging. This is done by passing two iron books through the integuments on each side of the back bone, by which the devotee is suspended with ropes at the height of forty fect in the air, and twirled round for a considerable time with great velocity. Sometimes the skin gives way, and he is dashed to pieces by the fall .-Another torture is, passing threads, or narrow strips of bamboo, through each side, to the number of five or six. These are about thirty yards long, and being fastened at each end, the person dances backward and forward between them sawing his flesh, as well as burning it by the friction. A third mode is, running a spit of four feet long through the tongue, and drawing it back and forth .-Again, from a frame of bamboo, about thirty feet in height, they precipitate themselves upon iron spikes nine inches long. Besides these there are a variety of other methods of doing penance; such as going on long pilgrimages with their Sandals filled with nails-sitting in one position for years-holding their arms extended over their heads until they are withered -- clenching their fists until the nails of the fingers, in growing, penetrate the bones of the hand-looking at the sun, or fire, until entirely blind-roasting themselves by a slow fire, and standing erect on lofty pillars, until, through weariness, they drop down to meet death on the ground. It is well known that, during these feasts, some generally devote themselves to immediate death under the monstrous cars of their idols. Such self sacrifices are esteemed in the highest degree meritorious. Human sacrifices are not now offered on the altars of any of their gods, though they have a tradition that this was formerly the case. The custom of drowning infants, devoted to death by vows, was stopped by order of the British Government, under the administration of Marquis Wellesley, now Lord Wellington. Before this noble act, so frequent were the oblations of these innocent victims, that sharks and crocodiles crowded around the places where they were usually made as if waiting for their accustomed meal! Female in-

fanticide, which by a certain tribe, had

their female children, to the number according to some of 20 or 50,000 annually, was likewise stopped by command of Col. Walker. Great opposition was at first excited, but when 2 or 3 years afterwards, this gentleman visited that part of the country. the parents who had spared their daughters gathered round him begging the blessing of their gods upon him, for waching them to save their own children. The mothers from far and near brought their smiling infants with maternal fondness, and presenting them to him said, with tears of gratitude, " Take them, they are yours and not ours." Thus two practices, at which every feeling of humanity revolts, have been nearly or entirely stopped, by the humane exertions of these Philanthropists. But there is still a practice, allied to these, continued: that of leading sick persons into their sacred rivers, and suffering them to be devoured by sharks. When one is thus exposed, the sooner he is taken off by the voracious monster, the more joyful are his (To be Continued. )

Correspondence between the Massachusetts Peace Society and the Emperor of Russia and Prince Gallitzin.

friends.

FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETA. RY TO THE EMPEROR.

Brighton, (near Boston,) April 9, 1817. Sin,- The friendly disposition which you have manifested in favor of the Christian religion and the peace of the world, has encouraged this address. The very week in which the Holy League of the three sovereigns was officially amounted in Russis, a society was formed in Boston, by the name of the Massachusetts Peace Society, the object of which is to disseminate the very principles avowed in the wonderful alliance, and to dowhatever may lawfully be done to prevent the recurrence of war, and to promote peace on earth and good will among men.

I take the liberty to present a copy of all the publications which have been circulated by the society. From these you may obtain information of the state of the society, the number of its members at the close of the first year, and its prospects. The first Annual Report, and the list of officers and members, are contained in the seventh number of the Friend of Peace. Many members have since been added-a new society has since been formed in the State of New-York. At least four Peace Societies have been organized in the United States, - others are about forming. Besides these, we have in our country nearly one thousand congregations of Friends or Quakers, which we regard as so many Peace So-

cieties by profession and practice. The pamphlets your Majosty will be pleased to accept, as a token of the veneration and esteem in which your character is held by the friends of peace in this country.

In behalf of the Massachusetts Peace Society. NOAH WORCESTER, Cor. Sec. His Majesty, ALEXANDER, Emperor of all the Russias.

THE EMPEROR'S ANSWER.

Sin,-Your letter in behalf of the Massachusetts Peace Society, with the books accompanying it, were received. The object which this Philan thropic Institution has in view, the dissemination of the principles of peace and amity among men. meets with my cordial approbation. My endeavors to promote peace and good will among the nations are already known; and the power and influence which Aimighly God has committed to me, shall ever be employed. I trust, in striving to secure to the nations the blessings of that prace

which they now enjoy.

Considering the object of your society, the promotion of peace among mankind, as one so emimently congenial to the spirit of the gospel of Jesus Christ, I have judged it proper to express these my sentiments respecting your labors, in answer to your communication to me on this sub-

To Rev. NOAH WORCESTER, Sec'ry of M. P. S. St. Petersburgh, July 4, 1817.

LETTER TO PRINCE GALLITZIN.

BRIGHTON, (near Boston,) April 9, 1817. Sin,-Your name is known and revered in A merica as the President of the Russian Bible Society. The confidence which your excellent official letters have inspired, induces me to send for your perusal all the publications which have been circulated by the Massachusetts Peace Society. Similar copies will accompany these for your worthy Emperor. The noble ground which he has taken in the Holy League, has greatly encouraged the hearts of the friends of peace in this country. As the pamphlets will give you information of the prospects of the Peace Society, I shall only express the hope which is entertained that your name will be enrolled among the avowed friends of peace, and there shine with as great lustre as it has done among the Presidents of National Rible Societies.

NOAH WORCESTER, Cor. Sec. M. P. S. His Excel. Prince ALEXANDER GALLITZIN.

ANSWER OF PRINCE GALLITZIN. Sin,-I received your letter of the 9th April, with the Numbers of the Friend of Peace accompanying it, by the hands of Mr. Parsons; for which I return you my hearty thanks. The object which your Society has in view, is of great importance to the well-being and happiness of the human race. Indeed it seems to me to be almost the same as that of Bible Societies; for it is only in proportion as the divine and praceable principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ prevail in the hearts of men, that lasting and universal peace can be expected. A blessed period is promised in the word of God, when men shall learn the art of war no more. This period I understand to be the same as that in which it is prophesied that all men shall know the Lord, even from the least unto the greatest, and that the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord. These latter promises seem to be daily fulfilling in every quarter of the world, by the exertion of Bible and other Christian & cieties, to disseminate among men the saving and pacific principles of Jesus Christ. They are preparing the way for your Society's gaining its object—peace—universal peace—when men shall learn the art of war no more. Most earnestly praying for every blesaing to accompany your labor, in promoting peace on earth and good will among men, I shall reckor it a peculiar honor to be among the members of such a humane Society.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
PRINCE ALEX. GALLITZIN.

To Rev. Noan Woncesten, Sec. M. P. S. St. Petereburgh, July 4, 1817.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Peace Society, Sept. 25, the foregoing correspondence was communicated, and by them ordered to be published. If the editors of newspapers shall see fit to republish it, the officers of the Peace Society will be gratified, and, it is hoped, that the cause of peace will be promoted. hoped, that the cause of peace will be promoted.

Worthy of Imitation.

Two debtors in Richmond, Va. who failed some years ago, obtained a discharge from their creditors on paying 8s. on the pound. Having since acquired property, they have advertised to pay the remaining 12s. on the pound.

SINGULAR CAVERN.

The following description of a singular eavern and the story connected with it, is taken from Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands.

" Finow, having at this time no business of importance on which to employ his attention, resolved to go to the island of Hoonga, lying at a small distance to the Southward of Vavano, in order to inspect the plantations there, and recreate himself a little with the sport of shooting birds and rats. Mr. Mariner, as usnal, formed one of the party. On this island there is a peculiar cavern, sit on the Western coast, the entrance to which is at least a fathom beneath the surface of the sea at low water ; and was first discovered by a young chief, whilst diving after a turtle. The nature of this cavern will be better understood if we imagine a hollow rock rising sixty feet or more above the surface of the water; into the cavity of which there is no known entrance but one, and that is on the side of the rock, as low down as six feet under the water, into which it flows; and consequently the base of the cavern may be said to be the sea itself. Finow and his friends, being on that part of the island, proposed ore afternoon on a sudden thought, to go into this cavern, and drink cava. Mr. Mariner, was not with them at the time this proposal was made ; but happening to come down a little while after to the shore and seeing some of the young chiefs dive into the water, one after another, and not rise again, he was a little surprized, and enquired of the last, who was just preparing to take the same stip, what they were about -" Follow me," said he, I will take you where you have never been before; and where Finow, and his chiefs and ma-tabooles, are now assembled." Mr. Mariner, supposing it to be the famous cavern of which he had heard some account, without any further hesitation, prepared himself to follow his companion, who dived into the water, and he after im, and guided by the light reflected from his heels, entered the opening in the rock, and rose into the cavera. He was no soorer above the surface of the water, than he heard the voices of the king and his friends; being directed by his guide he climbed epon a jutting portion of the rock, and sat down. All the light that came into this place was reflected from the bottom, and was suficient, after remaining about five minutes, to show objects with some little distinctness; at least he could discover, being directed by the voice. Finow and the rest of the company, seated like himself around the cavern. Nevertheless, as it was desirable to have a stronger illumination, Mr Mariner dived out again, and procuring his pistol, primed it well, tied plenty of gnatoo tight round it, and wrapped the whole up in a plaintain leaf : he directed an attendant to bring a torch in the same way. Thus prepared, he re-entered the cavern, unwrapped the guatoo, a great portion of which was perfectly dry, fired it by the flash of the powder, and lighted the torch. The place was now illuminated tolerably well, for the first time, perhaps, since its existence. It appeared to be about 40 feet wirle, and about the same height. The roof was heng with stalactites in a very curious way, resembling, upon a cursory view, the gothic arches and ornaments of an old church. After having examined the place, they drack cava, and passed away the time in conversation on different subjects. An old mataboole, after having mentioned how the cavern was discovered by a young chief in the act of diving after a turtle, related an interesting account of the use which this chief made of his accidental discovery. The circumstances are as follow -" In former times there lived a governor of

Vavaoo, who exercised a very tyrannical deport.

ment towards his people; at length, when it was

no longer to be borne, a certain chief meditated a

plan of insurrection, and was resolved to free his

countrymen from odious slavery, or be sacrificed

himself in the attempt : being however treacher-

ously deceived by one of his own party, the ty-

rant became acquainted with his plan, and in mediately had him arrested. He was condemned to be taken out to sea and be drowned, and all his family and relations were ordered to be massacred, that none of his race might remain. One of his daughters, a beautiful girl, young and interesting, had been reserved to be the wife of a chief of considerable rank, and she too would have sunk, the victim of the merciless destroyer had it not been for the generous exertions of adiscovered the cavern of floongs. This discovery he had kept within his breast a profound secret, reserving it as a place of retreat for himself, in case he should be unsuccessful in a plan of revolt which he also had in view. He had long been enamoured of this beautiful young maiden, but had never dared to make her acquainted with the soft emotions of his heart, knowing that she was betrothed to a chief of higher rank and greater power. But now the dreadful moment arrived when she was about to be cruelly sacrificed to the rancour of a man, to whom he was a most deadly enemy. No time was to be lost; he flew to her abode, communicated in a few short words the decree of the tyrant, declared himself her de-liverer if she could trust to his honor, and with eyes flashing the most tender affections, he waitd with breathless expectation for an answer. Soon her consenting hand was clasped in his; the shades of evening fav. red their escape; whilst the wood, the covert, or the grove, afforded her concealment, till her lover had brought a small canoe to a lonely part of the beach. In this they speedily emdarked, and as he paddled her across the smooth wave, he related his discovery of the cavern destined to be her asylum till an opportunity offered of conveying her to the Fifi islands. She, who had entrusted her personal safety to his care, hesitated not to consent to whatever plan the might think promotive of their ultimate escape; her heart being full of gratitudes love and confidence found an easy access. They soon arrived at the rock, he leaped into the water, and she instructed by him, followed close after; they rose into the cavero, and rested from their fears and their fatigues, partaking of some refresh-ment which he had brought there for him-self, little thinking at the time, of the hap-piness that was in store for him. Early in the morning he returned to Vavaoo to avoid suspicion; but did not fail, in the course of the day to repair sgain to the place which held all that was dear to him : he brought her mats to lie on, the finest gnatoo for a change of dress, the best of food for her support, sandalwood oil, cocon nuts, and every thing he could think of, to render her life as comfortable as possible. He gave her as much of his company as prudence would allow, and at the most appropriate times, lest the prying eye of curiosity should find out his retreat. He pleaded his tale of love with the most impassioned eloquence, half of which would been sufficient to have won her warmest affections, for she owed her life to his prompt and generous exertions at the risk of his own : & how was be delighted when he heard the confession from her own lips, that she had long regarded him with a favorable eye, but a sense of duty had caused her to smoother the growing fondness, till the late sad misfortune of her family, and the circumstances attending her escape, had revived all her latent affections, to hestow them, wholly all her latent affections, to bestow them wholly upon a man to whom they were so justly due. How happy \* ere they in this solitary retreat! tyrannia power now no longer reached them: shut out from the world and all its cares and perplexities ;-secure from all the eventful changes attending upon greatness, cruelty and ambition;
—themselves were the only powers they served,
and they were infinitely delighted with this simple form of government. But although this asyium was their great security in their happiest mo-ments, they could not always enjoy each other's company; it was equally necessary to their safe-

frequently for a length of time together conduct should be watched. The protection of the protection o qualifications so well entitled her to: great while before an opportunit devised the means of restoring her the cheerful light of day. He signification to go to the Fiji islands, and he is to accompany him with their wives attendants, but he desired them on to mention to the latter the place of nation, lest they should in dreiten intention, and the governing that per departure. A large canoe was soon a and every necessary preparation my voyage. As they were on the point of parture, they asked him if he would longa wife with him. He replied, K. should probably find one by the winthought a joke, but in obedience to said no more, and every body being on put to sea. As they approached the Houngs, he directed them to stee a point, and having approached class to a cord ng to his orders, he got up, tail de to wait there while he went into the m his wife; and without staying to be duestions, he sprang into the warr is side of the canoe farthest from the he under the canoe, and proceeded form ander the canoe, and proceeded form sanctuary which had so well concealed to the canoe, and proceedings and the canoes est and dearest treasure. Every holy was greatly surprised at his stranged began to think him insane : and after a of time, not seeing him come up, they ly slarmed for his safety, imagining a have seized him. Whilst they have greatest concern, debuting what was one, whether they ought to die him, or wait according to his order perhaps he had only swam round ad up in some niche of the ro.k, intend prise them ;-- their wonder was increase all powers of expression, when they are to the surface of the water, and one canoe with a beautiful female. At fig took here for a goodess, and their as was not lessened when they recognized to a polytope and found her to be a person, and they are the are they are they are they are they are they are the are they are they a tenance, and found ber to be a person, had so doubt was killed in the general of her family; and this they thought apparition. But how agreeably assther sofiered down into the most interesting when the young chief related to them? ery of the cavern, and the whole cirtur her escape. All the young men on bu not refrain envying him his happines in not refrain envying him his nappher a session of so lovely and interesting to They arrived safe at one of the fijital resided with a certain chief for two landend of which time, hearing of the tent tyrant of Vavaoo, the young chief remaining to the last mentioned his discount. his wife to the last mentioned island long in peace and happiness.

"BLUE-LAWS" IN SWEDEX STOCKHOLM, JULY 11.—The Goten Kronsburg and Calmar, in the province land, are the first in which decisive re have been made for the re-introductional northern frugality. Thelleputies of the have not only expressed their will to the use of all foreign articles, to wear no stuffs but such as they manufacture the or to drink any other liquors that sade made in the country; but there is also apunder deliberation to stamp all the present made of foreign materials, to by a per from five to ten dollars on the unumphilit to effect among persons of rick in asso against the use of foreign strong figure at uffs, confectionary, and preserts, of coffee in the afternoon, and expensive multiple and a visit solution. burials, and christenings. The parish of has resolved upon all this; also that the of what is called gask, or coffee and brush that two glasses of brandy shall never he directly gastern that the control of the contro directly one after the other; and its ments only two glasses at table; thit under twenty years of age shall be profit use of brandy, coffee and tobacco; that three or four dishes shall not be meal, only a wedding four or five. The entertainments not to last above two days but such as are made in the county, as of being excluded from all companiess triotic Citizen, and being regarded to tempt. This agreement is to be read a from the rulpit.

SECRET BENEVOLENCE

In the year 1720, celebrated for the of the South Sea bubble, a gentleman in the evening at the banking house of Hankins & Co. He was in a coach, but to get out, and desired that one of the of the house would come to him. Bailet tained that it was really one of the prince not a clerk, who appeared, he put into a parcel, very carefully sealed up, side that it might be laid on one side tills. call again, which would be in the course days. A few days passed sway-s few a few months, but the stranger never a At the end of the second or third year, the ners agreed to open this mysterious presence of each other. They found it tain 30.000 pounds, and a letter, stains was obtained by the South Sea speculate directing that it should be vested in the three Trustees, whose names were me and the interest appropriated to the relation poor, which was accordingly done -M.T.

DEATHS.

In Hingham, Mrs. Joanna Q Lincoln, relict of the late Rev. Perez L. of Gloses In Nantucket, Capt. John Pinkham at In South Hadley of Total Capt. In SouthHadley, of spotted fever after a of 20 hours only, Mr. Nathaniel Ingrahm In Worcester, Miss Mary Green, aged In Sudbury, in consequence of a fail staging, Mr. Samuel Brown, of Matheo, In Bouleton, Mr. Nathall Language, Inc. 1 In Boylston, Mr. Nath'l Lamson, juna.
Mr. Silas Howe, 83; Mr. Timuthy White
In Templeton, Miss Elvira Newton, 32
In Ginariton, Lieut. Samuel Lamb.
In Waswick, Lamand Remard, Ed. 80

In Warwick, Lemuel Barnard, Esq. as In Salem, Miss Elizabeth Safford, age Beverly, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Wil In Saco, Mary, widow of Jos. Jucker, In Northyarmouth, Dorothy, wife of than Farrow, aged 51.—In Porsmouth, wife of Mr. John Frothingham, aged 31.

In Plantation No. 1, Oxford County, aged 31. rill Knight, aged 71, one of the first sell In Augusta, Miss Maria Cany, 14 da Col. C. drowned by falling from a ferr At Beilows-Falls, Vt. Mr. Samuel Guiled by a log rolling upon him, while at a In Virginia, Richard H. Lee Washing grand nephew of the illustrious Geo. Was In New-York, Mr. Robert Steel, ages, served in the campaign in Canada in its at the taking of Louisbourg, in 178; at the taking of Louisbourg, of Abraham when Wolfe fell. [\* The ket of the form in the museum of the Historical Secret in Ogdensburg, Mr. Samuel Haven, in Ogdensburg, Mr. Samuel Haven, to his death in consequence of bring to by the blows he received in an affrar, and men, as to fall from the bridge and was men, as to fall from the bridge and was the same of th The three men have been committee

HOUS DEPAR E OF THE HISTON fer the mortgagin ardas before reis The Romans; an had infected by almost as cruel as his brother

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> WS OF THIS W THE YEAR PE FORTY-SEVEN. I ASHER WHOT ugh the year banishment, arkable, but il o chose rather drawn out on ear is more fr ing, wanting to those ating his king

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